

**Circuit Court.**  
Before Judge Edmonds.  
MARCH 27.—*Trial of Polly Bodine Continued.*—*Seventh day.*—The trial has assumed an increased interest since the examination of Dr. Eadie, whose testimony went to show the general character of the murder. The crowds

within the bar, who thronged the court so early as to witness the trial, and who were so numerous that, within the bar—so that the outer gallery and space with-  
in the bar, was nearly filled to their utmost limits by a crowd of highly fashionable and distinguished spectators, present on the occasion, such persons could be witnessed at some of our places of public amusement, and giving the court room all the appearance of a theatre. The great body who crowded during the former day's of the trial the outer gallery, had the effect to increase the number of persons who were present in the court room, where much noise, bustle, and confusion, were kept up during the day. At the opening of the court room at the trial of the present case, the court room was filled with their usual seats; her father, son, and a large number of her relatives, took their places also near her, when the trial commenced.

*Cross-examination of Dr. ADAMS resumed.*—*COURT.*—Be-  
cause you proceed further, Mr. De Witt, I wish to ask you

WITTENBERG—I did not.

THE COURT—You underwent a cross-examination on Mr. De Witt, in relation to the usual effects produced by strangulation—viz: extravasation of blood; and you were asked to state the nature and use of the brain. The examination, it fully reported, may prove interesting to the junior branches of the faculty, but would pose the general reader, who doubtless is not conversant with the anatomy of the brain, and the nature of the cellular membranes, and the various technicalities of the medical profession. Nothing, however, was said to excite the indignation of the audience. The information to the bar in the course of his cross-examination—namely, that the faculty recognized in their proceedings the right of the public to be present, and to be heard—Dr. HANCOCK produced and sworn—On this witness taking the stand, several ladies withdrew, which caused some confusion.

THE COURT—You shall have the liberty of asking those ladies who favor us with their presence, to remain in their places when they come, until the hour of adjournment. But I think it better that the hall be a place of business, of a grave and serious character.

THE COURT—[In justice to the great body of the ladies, it is but fair to say that the majority of the ladies who withdrew were from the court, appearing to belong, exactly to the "upper ten thousand," several of whom graced the court room with their presence.]

THE COURT—The witness, on which was found in

the arm of the mother, was tied in a large flat knot, and was imbedded in the carbonized flesh, that at first we overlooked. The mother, however, was not so much affected by the blow upon her, as that of the mother; the fracture of the inner bone of the child's arm occurred probably because the mother was not upon the right hand; I am not so distinct as to the other.

DR. FERRISAIN CLARK, WOOD. [The extreme closeness of the atmosphere obliged the Court to direct the opening of the windows, and the Court, in consequence, was rendered very difficult for the Court, Jury and counsel to hear the witnesses.]

BY MR. WHITING. I did not remove the bruise from the skull of the mother; I saw the ligature; I can't say it was placed on the hand before or after the child was killed; I saw the child's arm, and I saw the child's hand being clove off when first I saw it; I do not entertain the same opinion now.

THE COURT. [The witness most loudly, he said, interrupt the proceedings and cause some delay.]

MR. WHITING. I will suggest your honor, that the Court has power to put a stop to the bell—as a nuisance.

THE COURT. Don't know. Mr. Whiting, it will soon pass, be over.

As a matter for the reporter's notice here remarked, "that the Court had better get more of proceeding on the part of the Court."

A MEMBER OF THE BAR. [taking up the conversation.]

[illegible]

**A**- spoke of the blood?  
**WITNESS**—I don't know.  
**Q**—Did you tell your husband about it on the night of  
the fire?  
**A**—I did not.  
**Q**—Why not?  
**A**—Because I did not wish to be examined on the trial.  
**Q**—Did you not swear on the last trial that you did not  
know where the blood was until the time of the fire until a  
day or two before the last trial?  
**A**—I don't know. You asked me too much at the last  
trial, and you are asking me too much now. (Roars of  
laughter.)  
[This witness underwent a long cross-examination,  
in a view to show a discrepancy in her testimony on the  
subject of the blood, which she said she saw on the floor  
or not speaking of the blood the night of the fire was that  
she feared she would be called on the trial at the Coroner's  
inquiry.]  
**MRS. ELIZABETH SMITH** was placed on the stand, and  
examined by Mr. Whiting, with a view to corroborate the  
testimony of the last witness in relation to finding marks  
of blood upon the floor of the house. She testified that  
she saw the piece of linen stained with blood, in company  
with the last witness.

In her examination by Mr. Graham, she stated she  
had reasons of delicacy in not calling the attention of the  
jurors present to it, which reasons had reference to fe-  
male modesty; and she also stated that she did not examine  
the piece of carpet.

**MR. WHITING** here proposed to examine the witness in  
relation to the contents of a bundle which the witness, he  
said, had seen in the hands of Mr. Houseman's, with a view  
to show that some of the articles contained in the bundle  
were found in the drawers at Henry Houseman's.

**MR. GIBBS** objected, unless such testimony connected  
with the prisoner.

**COURT**—If a murder was committed, the motive may be  
proved by evidence as to the character of the party who  
was been committed, and the motive is traceable to a rebo-

**JURY**. I am inclined to think the testimony is admissible.

**SIR WARREN** put the question in relation to the bundle  
of clothing, whether it was found in the drawers at Henry

men were in the drawers of the bureau at the house young Mrs. Huseman the night of the fire. We want to know whether or not you saw any of these men.

MR. GRAMHAM—So far from objecting to the introduction of such an issue, I have stated that we court investigation into it, and I have stated that we have no objection to the character so as to connect the prisoner. If, in any stage the case, such testimony can be introduced, we court to have it introduced on a separate issue to come in to enable the prosecution to build up a case. It may have no connection whatever with the prisoner. The jury must connect the prisoner. I think it the right of the prosecution to build up a case. If the Court, as I know what was the course of the last trial.

COURT—I am sure the Court and the jury will be able to connect the testimony in regard to the character of the prisoner. If it be a case where the case must connect the prisoner; but that matter, during the whole course the trial, as far as we have gone, to connect the prisoner, is better to ascertain if there be any more to say in this testimony.

MR. GRAMHAM—There is a manifest distinction between testimony which connects the prisoner with the crime and testimony which connects the prisoner with the crime. I can see how this matter may be a link in the chain of testimony to connect the prisoner with the crime, but the jury must connect the prisoner.

MR. DE WITT—There is no proof yet that the bundle was the property of the prisoner.

THE COURT—You shall see by and by in the matter—let us get a little of the testimony—let us see that the death

[illegible]